

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers and cooler to-day; to-morrow showers; fresh shifting winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 54.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 23.

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## EMPLOYEES IN PANIC AT REPORT OF MORE BUREAU DISMISSALS

### U. S. Office Holders Invoke Civil Service Law to Hold Jobs.

## PLANT TO SHUT DOWN

### Closing of Engraving De- partment to Take Stock Arouses New Fears.

## BATTLE NEAR IN CAPITAL

### Patronage Is Hardest Problem Facing President—Changes 'Made for Economy.'

By LOUIS REIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 8.

Explanations advanced by Government executives have not tended to destroy the impression that the removal of subordinate officials recently have been dictated largely by political exigencies.

Direct intimations that more sweeping reductions would be made in all of the Government departments have increased the uneasiness of employees, who have invoked the protection of the civil service laws.

The removal of Chief Wilmet and twenty-eight other officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for reasons that have not yet been fully revealed has subjected the Administration to a storm of criticism from the National Civil Service Reform League and other organizations which have labored to keep the public service free from partisan influences.

A report generally credited will increase further the disquiet in this respect. It is that executive officials are considering plans to take all the higher positions in the Government service out of the civil service and include them in the list coming within the appointive prerogatives of the President. If this plan actually is put into effect it is certain to provoke a battle between the proponents of the civil service system and the reactionary politicians whose most popular slogan is that "to the victors belong the spoils."

## Thousands of Jobs Off List.

Under the new plan which has been prepared for the approval of the President and his executive associates positions paying salaries from \$3,000 to \$4,000 would be made the starting point for the reorganization of the civil service system.

The line proposed would be drawn between officials of a certain grade who would be exempt from civil service restrictions and those performing the functions of clerks, who would be protected by it. The clerks in the second grade would be best preserved from the influences of the old time spoils system and practically secure as long as efficient and of good conduct.

The exemption list, however, unquestionably would give over to the practical politicians who express little admiration for the civil service laws the control of many thousands of important places in the Government. Already they are discussing the advisability of organizing and involving the assistance of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which Richard H. Dana of Boston is the president, to secure them their "rights."

## Call It Economy Move.

That President Harding and other members of his Administration have contemplated the reorganization of the Government departments is known to everybody in Washington. Until the arbitrary removal of the engraving and printing officials, however, there was no intimation that political considerations would be permitted to exercise the slightest influence in the undertaking. Desire on the part of the President to make good the pledge of his party to inaugurate an era of retrenchment and economy in the cost of Government.

Whether this ambition on the part of the President, or the pressure of political leaders both in and out of Congress is really responsible for the removal of the engraving and printing bureau employees is a matter of opinion. Executive officials assert that political considerations were ignored. They point as proof to the elaborate plan for Government reorganization which the Brown committee has worked out and to the systematic budget program developed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

The attitude of the majority of the Republicans in Congress toward this project has not been friendly. It also is understood there has been some friction even among executive officials regarding the plans of the new organization committee for consolidating bureaus designed to cut down the overhead and increase the efficiency of the whole Federal service.

Congressional leaders, while praising a great deal about economy, are generally opposed to the curtailment of

## SLASHING OF NAVY FIGURES IN SUMMARY OF HOUSE BILL

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 8.

HERE are the essential features of the naval appropriation bill reported to-day to the House:

Navy Department estimate, \$425,486,395.13, reduced to \$233,224,008 for the fiscal year 1923, in comparison with \$413,239,949.23 appropriated for current fiscal year.

Navy Department request for 96,000 officers and enlisted men reduced to 67,000, thereby cutting the American Navy's man power to approximately two-thirds that of Great Britain and slightly less than that of Japan. Under limitation treaty Great Britain is to have 96,000 officers and enlisted men and Japan 68,252.

It is the Navy Department's contention that as naval strength corresponds with number of men available to man the ships the ratio 5-5-3 is abandoned by the bill for a ratio of 3-5-3, with the United States on a par with Japan. The United States would man thirteen battleships instead of eighteen allowed in treaty.

Navy Department estimates that with 67,000 personnel, 701,000 tons of fighting ships can be manned for the United States as against 1,300,000 by Great Britain and 689,000 by Japan.

A minority report by six members of Appropriations Committee will ask for 86,000 officers and enlisted men.

## UNION MEN FAVOR GROUPOING OF MINES

Consolidation of Industry Under Federal Supervision Indorsed in Washington.

Majority of Senate Committee Agrees on Basis of Levy on Imports.

LONG FIGHT IS EXPECTED

Measure to Be Submitted on Tuesday—May Be Passed Within 60 Days.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 8.

Indorsement of the suggestions made by THE NEW YORK HERALD editorially for a solution of the difficulties between the coal miners and the operators, so that the industry may be stabilized and coal sold at a fair price, came to-day from representatives of the United Mine Workers of America attending the investigation of the coal strike by the House Committee on Labor.

"The consolidation of the mines into half a dozen groups," said John Moore, legislative representative of the mine workers, "operated by private ownership, but under the supervision of the Federal Government, may meet the requirements of the situation."

"I believe it would do much to bring to an end the seasonal strike between the miner and the operator. Certainly it would insure to the benefit of the public and all consumers of coal."

Representative Burke (Pa.), member of the committee, said joint conferences between the miners and the operators should be made compulsory.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Burke, "that when men are looked out of their work, whether they are miners or others, they will fight. It seems to me the operators have much to explain. Can they explain why it is that coal costing 56 cents is sold for \$2.60?"

## Opposed by Operators.

Operators as a whole seem to be against the creation of a Federal commission. They suggest legal entanglements, legal restrictions, the changed methods of doing business and rearrangement of the stock held by companies which, perhaps, may form parts of the groups into which certain fields may be divided.

The plan for stabilizing the industry and standardizing the selling price contemplates a maze of detail," said Albert Ogil, Indiana operator. "I should want time to study the suggestions, as I am sure that they are well worth while. We have thought considerable about such matters, but until now have not put in a new method owing to the contracts which formerly existed between the miners and the operators."

## Contracts of 'No Value.'

The impossibility of continuing business relations between the miners and the operators under the present methods, the committee was told to-day by P. E. Hanna, secretary of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Association, is apparent because contracts on working conditions made by the miners union are of "no value" to the coal operators now.

"I was president of the United Mine Workers of America. He left the miners' organization to become identified with the operators' association of Indiana," he said.

Calling attention to the fact that the principle of collective bargaining was first tried out at the suggestion of the operators, Hanna asserted that time had demonstrated its failure.

"The leaders of the miners," he said, "cannot compel their followers to observe the contract. They have been a great help to the industry and have served a useful purpose, no doubt, but a contract made through them is of no value to the operator."

"To-day we are under indictment for bringing about just such a movement," he continued. "Some of us are afraid, some fearful of the result, but all of us sincerely believe that we are doing the right thing. The only thing that stands between us and the Federal penitentiary for doing what we conceived to be the right thing to do, in the interest of the industry and humanity, is the whim of a jury."

"We did not intend to do harm, but much good under the principle of collective bargaining. It is an ideal way of

## NAVY'S MAN POWER CUT BELOW JAPAN'S IN HOUSE MEASURE

### Appropriation Bill Reduces Personnel to 67,000, Two- thirds of British.

## DENBY FILES PROTEST

### Declares Reduction Would Make Ratio 3-5-3 and Injure Prestige.

## MOCKERY OF THE PARLEY

### Madden and Kelley Contend Service Can Be Maintained in Line With Compact.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 8.

The naval appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, cuts the man power of the United States navy to two-thirds that of Great Britain and slightly less than that of Japan. The 5-5-3 ratio agreed to among the nations at the Washington armament conference is abandoned. The bill, if it goes through, means that the United States navy's efficiency will be on a par with that of Japan. It makes the new ratio virtually 3-5-3.

The Appropriations Committee reported the bill despite the most urgent protests of President Harding, Secretary Denby and naval experts, who believe the United States is pledged to maintain a navy of a size agreed to in the naval treaty recently ratified by the Senate.

The reporting of the bill is the opening signal for a fight in Congress between the "little navy" and the "big navy" forces which will attract international attention.

## Below Japan's Man Power.

The bill, appropriating \$233,224,000, or \$133,000,000 below the estimates, cuts the personnel of the navy to 67,000, although Secretary Denby asked for 96,000 officers and enlisted men. The 36,000 personnel requested is virtually the same number that will be retained by Great Britain when the naval limitation becomes effective. The 67,000 men provided by the bill would give the American naval forces 1,252 fewer men than Japan, which intends to maintain a navy of 68,252 men.

The reduction is not in number of ships, but in man power, which is the key to the ship's efficiency.

Secretary Denby issued a statement to-night declared that if the bill should become a law it would be a blow to the prestige of the United States. He assumed the leadership of the fight to maintain the navy on a satisfactory basis. President Harding is ready to come to the aid of the navy, but the extent of vetting the bill if it should come to him for his signature.

"Should the bill just reported become a law, it would be a blow to the navy and to the prestige of the United States," Secretary Denby declared. "Whatever appropriations of men and money are allowed the navy will be administered by the department in an earnest and cheerful endeavor to keep it as effective as possible. I feel that I should be recreant to a plain duty, however, if I did not solemnly warn the American people that the proposed reduction negatives the results of the recent conference, is dangerous to the country's security, and, in my opinion, to the welfare of the world."

## What the Bill Means.

"If this bill becomes a law, it will mean that the United States navy, as provided for in the treaty makers, put in ordinary with cretakers. It will mean that, having conducted the nations together, and having conducted a successful conclusion negotiations intended to establish the relative defensive sea armaments of the different powers, we from the earnestly insisted upon position of equality of the nation in the world, drop to second or third place. I do not believe in making a mockery of the conference. I do not believe in throwing away our sea power."

"We called the conference. We made the proposals. We should abide by the conclusions. Eighteen battleships, with their necessary auxiliaries and shore bases were adopted for our defense. With the passage of this bill our international plan goes by the board. It

Proprietors of establishments, it is said, threatened civil action to-day to force Mayor Puler to reveal the name of the woman. The only evidence he gave was that she owned a winter residence at 1500 Madison avenue, where he had been in company with her husband Thursday.

The Mayor stood by his original statement Friday, in which he said that the woman after pleading him to secrecy complained that she had lost \$50,000 in the tea rooms spinning the toddle top. Her heaviest loss at any one time was \$3,600, at which time she wagered \$1,000 on one spin and lost.

She refused to prosecute or reveal the names of the persons with whom she gambled.

## ELKS HOME BURNS; NINE HURT.

Fire Structure at New Orleans Doomed by Flames.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Fire started to-night on the fourth floor of the Elks' Home, when the building was crowded with guests.

Nine injured were taken to hospitals and the structure, one of the finest Elks' homes in the country, appeared doomed soon after 11 o'clock to-night.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 8.—A fire started on the fourth floor of the Elks' Home, when the building was crowded with guests.

Nine injured were taken to hospitals and the structure, one of the finest Elks' homes in the country, appeared doomed soon after 11 o'clock to-night.

## 43 Policemen Guard Trucks With \$16,000,000

FORTY-THREE policemen under Capt. William H. Sullivan of the Gates avenue station last night escorted trucks laden with \$16,000,000 in currency and securities from the building of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank to the bank's new building at Bedford and DeKalb avenues, Brooklyn.

It was at the old building that Gordon Fawcett Hamby on December 13, 1918, shot and killed two officials and got away with \$13,500. He died later in the electric chair at Sing Sing.

## DAY IS EXONERATED OF BECK'S SLAYING

### Killing Justified, Is Verdict of Coroner's Jury, Urging No Prosecution.

## VISIT SCENE OF TRAGEDY

### Husband and Wife Testify at Inquest—Many Witnesses Are Examined.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 8 (Associated Press).—Holding that Jean P. Day, prominent attorney and oil man, was justified in the killing of Lieut. Col. Paul Ward Beck at the Day home early Tuesday, a coroner's jury returned a verdict here to-night recommending that no charges be preferred against Day.

The crowded courtroom was silent as it heard the verdict read. Mr. and Mrs. Day displayed no emotion, and after it had been read they arose. Mr. Day shook hands with Coroner McWilliams, and the party walked slowly from the room without a word between them.

The text of the verdict follows:

"We, the coroner's jury duly sworn and empaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of Paul Ward Beck, after hearing evidence introduced before us from witnesses, and after viewing the body of Paul Ward Beck, do upon our oath find and report:

That Paul Ward Beck came to his death at the hands of Jean P. Day, and from the evidence submitted to us we conclude that Jean P. Day was justified in defending his wife and himself even though the unfortunate affair resulted in the death of Paul Ward Beck, and we therefore recommend and advise that no charges be filed or prosecution instituted against Jean P. Day.

## Day Tells of Slaying.

Day and his wife told with emotion of the slaying of Beck. In a broken voice, but with a gleam of determination in his eye, Day said he killed the army aviator accidentally when he sought to drive Beck from his home after finding him attempting to attack Mrs. Day early Tuesday.

"Beck threw his arms around me, crying 'Girl, girl, you swept me off my feet,' and asked me to come to his room that night," Mrs. Day testified.

"I saw Beck holding Mrs. Day on the stairs," she said. "He was fighting her. He had his right arm around her. His other hand was about her knees."

"I got there in time to protect her and I did," Day testified.

Leaning over and pointing his finger at County Attorney Hughes, Day said in concluding voice:

"I want to say to you boys you can't prosecute me to the limit, but don't make such statements as you have to the newspapers reflecting on the pursuit, sweetest woman in the world."

The County Attorney replied that he had tried to be fair, but that it was his position as the representative of the State to bring out every angle of the case.

## Did Not See Husband Enter.

"You don't know what you are saying. I couldn't do that," Mrs. Day testified she replied to Beck. She said she saw her husband enter the house when he went to get his revolver. "I don't know whether I beat his face," she said, declaring she used both hands to fight off Beck's left arm.

The next thing she saw she saw her husband with a revolver in one hand. "My God, Daddy, don't do that!" she said.

Beck had jumped up from the divan and had retreated to another room, she said.

The next thing she saw she saw the body of Beck lying on the floor.

"I did not see the shot fired. I did not see the blood on the floor."

Continued on Page Eighteen.

## SECRET PROBE HITS NASSAU'S ATHLETES; CAPTAINS INVOLVED

### Resignation of Tiger Base- ball Leader First Result of Investigation.

## FOOTBALL HERO LISTED

### Violation of Big Three Agreement Leads to Drastic Action.

## OTHERS ARE INVOLVED

### Those Affected Not Accused of Taking Money, but Three Received Loans.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 8.—It became known to-day that the resignation of Thomas H. McNamara, captain of the Princeton baseball nine, on account of inelegibility, was through joint action of the Harvard, Yale and Princeton athletic representatives.

McNamara was declared ineligible to represent Princeton in athletics because of a violation of the present Harvard-Yale-Princeton agreement.

Four other men are included in the casualty list at old Nassau through the action of Dean Howard McClennahan of Princeton, Dean Briggs of Harvard and Prof. Clarence W. Mendall of Yale. Two of these men are Ralph Gilroy, captain-elect of the Princeton football eleven, and Herbert Treat, a transferee from Boston College but who has never been on a Princeton team because of the one year residence rule. The other two are unknown thus far since no announcement has been made regarding the strictly secret proceedings of the big three board.

The declaration of inelegibility of McNamara and his resignation from the captaincy of the Tiger nine and the action which probably will take place in the cases of Gilroy and Treat are the results of the strictest athletic investigation since the signing of the agreement which has been in progress for some time. It is said that every athlete at old Nassau who was in doubt of his status at Princeton appeared before the committee and testified as to his means of support.

## No Professionalism Charged.

The charge against the men declared ineligible is not that of professionalism. "This," said a man well versed in the situation to-day, "cannot be stated too strongly. These men have not been accused of taking money for their athletic ability. The reason for their declaration is that they have violated that section of the big three agreement which demands that every athlete in the three universities who is dependent upon outside aid for his education shall file a complete statement with the committee stating from whom he receives such assistance and on what basis."

It is said that the three athletes have been given loans to aid in defraying their expenses at Princeton and that these loans were unknown to the committee.

The house cleaning at Princeton has been so strict and thorough and the results so drastic in the cases which were finally reported that the three universities here will from now on be on the highest plane possible to attain. Undergraduates here agree with the faculty that there must be no shadow of suspicion upon any representative of the three universities who is dependent upon outside aid for his education.

Orange and Black, and that the big three agreement must be carried out to the letter and spirit. No other cases were found on the matter so far known and after the thorough investigation which has now taken place it is known positively that sport here is clean.

## Sympathy for Victims.

Sympathy is felt at Princeton for the men who suffered the penalty of inelegibility for the actions which cannot be construed as professionalism and might have been due to neglect only, but the sentiment is strong for a thorough cleanup and is back of the efforts which have now been made to make the athletics of Old Nassau purely amateur.

Dean Howard McClennahan was out of town to-day and no statement could be secured from any one else here as to the action which representatives of the big three took in their recent meeting at Princeton. No information has been given out here on the matter in any aspect, and not until McNamara resigned as captain of the baseball team was anything known on the campus.

There has been much agitation at Princeton in the past two months for a change in the present system of athletics. On Wednesday's birthday in a speech to the alumni here for their annual gathering President John Grier Hibben declared himself in favor of "house cleaning."

There can be little doubt but that the developments in the sweeping investigation which is now known to have taken place followed on the matter of public statement of Princeton's determination to make sure that athletics here are on the highest possible plane of amateurism.

The Princeton board of trustees, in a statement of its own for the last month, in conjunction with the Harvard-Crimson and the Yale-Red football changes, the big three agreement as to make it practically impossible for any suspicion to be attached to any man representing any of the three universities. This, however, had no connection with the investigation just concluded.

## SCHOONER GOES AGROUND.

PORTER, N. J., April 8.—The four-masted schooner Orlanah B. Wooten, en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York laden with pine lumber, lost her course early to-day and grounded on one-quarter of a mile off this town. Coast guards took off the crew of eight. The schooner's skipper said he thought his craft was in no great danger.

## Anti-Prohibitionists Get Many Recruits by Rally

THE Carnegie Hall meeting got hundreds of new members for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, it was announced yesterday. Capt. W. H. Stuyvesant, U. S. N., retired, the national vice-president, said before leaving for Baltimore:

"New York is awake and in the fight against fanaticism."

"For twenty years I have been an officer in the United States Navy, serving at sea and in the Admiralty courts. To-night I am still in the service of my country as the head of an organization which has an enrollment of more than 200,000 men and women in New York. In spite of the black-mailing threats of fanatics, we will bring this country back to the Constitution as written by our ancestors."

A larger mass meeting will take place in Madison Square Garden on May 3.

## ARMORED CARS WILL END RUM SMUGGLING

### Day Plans Also to Have 37 Observation Posts at Cana- dian Border.

## STATE GUNS ARE OFFERED

### Former Sub-Chaser, Manned by 15 Men, Reaches Here to Patrol Harbor.

Prohibition Director Day forwarded to Washington yesterday recommendations for the adoption of military measures to end the smuggling of liquor across the Canadian border. He is convinced that only such means can put out of business the "thugs, gun-men and ex-convicts" who are driving their rum laden cars every night over the roads entering the northernmost edge of New York State. His program calls for the use of machine guns, shotguns and armored motor cars, with an observation post on every road crossing the border along the 55 miles between the St. Lawrence River and Rouses Point.

At the same time Director Day announced his intention of asking Police Commissioner Enright to come to his support in the fight against liquor selling in New York city. It is the belief of prohibition headquarters that the police can be of great assistance to the Federal authorities in making seizures. The campaign against harbor smuggling is also under way.

The Mahalados, a 110 footer, has arrived here as the first of the former sub-chasers to be employed. The squadron will be in command of Capt. J. Weasel, U. S. N., retired.

Fifteen agents, all ex-service men, will be on each boat.

## State Guns for Dry Men.

After the report made to the director a few days ago by General Agents Thomas and Le Carriere, regarding the flourishing state of the border traffic, Director Day decided that extraordinary measures were necessary, and asked the help of J. Leslie Kincaid, Adjutant-General of the State. Gen. Kincaid outlined a plan of arming the sub-chasers with machine guns and other Continental countries, must be employed to secure effective supervision of the border to prevent illegal liquor traffic.

His suggestions have all been recommended by Director Day to Washington. Gen. Kincaid had a survey made of the situation, treating it as a military problem. By Col. Frederick M. Waterbury, chief officer of the State.

"Careful study of the terrain," Gen. Kincaid stated in his letter, "discloses that along the sixty-five miles of border between the St. Lawrence River and Rouses Point there are five improved highways, two highways now being improved and thirty dirt roads which cross the border. The present location of custom houses and inspection points located at some distance from the border is unsatisfactory. A more effective observation and inspection unit in Europe along the borders of France, Belgium and other Continental countries, must be employed to secure effective supervision of the border to prevent illegal liquor traffic."

## Rigid Supervision Needed.

"This is no reflection on the customs authorities, as the hundred years of experience of the United States and the more intensive system of border posts used in Europe, but the present conditions demand more rigid supervision of the border to prevent illegal liquor traffic."

"On each highway an observation post should be established on the American side of the line, a few hundred feet back, depending upon the nature of the terrain, so situated that an unobstructed view can be had of the road to the north across the border. A sufficient number of your prohibition agents, preferably ex-service men, should be assigned to each post. A form of temporary barricade must be provided to block the road and stop all traffic until an inspection can be made of the vehicles crossing the line."

"These thirty-seven posts, one on each highway, entering the State from Canada, would constitute what would correspond in military phraseology to the 'line of observation.' For your purpose the 'line of reference' would be coincident with the line of observation."

## Guns for Each Border Post.

Gen. Kincaid recommended that each post be equipped with a Maxim machine gun, a type which fires a 30 caliber bullet 250 rounds without reloading. In addition, each agent would be armed with a shotgun. Each post, Gen. Kincaid said, would be equipped with a searchlight and a Vary pistol of the type used during the war, for the purpose of intense illumination. For use in pursuit and capture. The Adjutant-General offered to provide Director Day with armored cars. He believes that one man during the day and two or

Continued on Page Twelve.

## CRIME STILL RAGES, CITIZENS DEMANDING HUGE SAFETY RALLY

### Public Interests Plan Mass Meeting After Another Violent Day.

## ENRIGHT GATHERS MEN

### Calls for Six Fast Motor Cars to Help Fight on Banditry.

## YORKVILLE UPHOLDS HIM

### Correction Commissioner Asks for More Scientific Work to Prevent Criminality.

Holdups and robberies marked by the brutality of armed thugs and during a few hours after the successful killing of Harry Crone in a pistol battle between policemen and bandits in East Forty-third street, just off Fifth avenue, indicated by their numbers that their boldness that New York criminals have not been impressed with efforts by city authorities, merchants associations and civic organizations for their suppression.

While Police Commissioner Enright was calling on Mayor Hylan to talk over the still rising tide of crime and to renew his request for six high power motor cars with which to harry automobile bandits, reports were still flashing into headquarters of a series of crimes which increased the apprehension of citizens regarding the apparent helplessness of the police.

Two daylight pay roll robberies, a \$75,000 robbery in Harlem, a duel between the police and a band of burglars high in the air, the capture of six plotting to loot a store, a house, the holdup and savage beating suffered by a man who had just drawn \$1,450 from a bank, the attempted robbery and shooting of a calvary store owner in East Seventy-sixth street and the blackjacking of a policeman in Broome street were only a few of the criminal activities. It was one of the most violent periods noted in some time.

## Safety Rally to Be Called.

To meet this situation, one not unlike the breakdown of law and order in other Western cities, the vigilance committee of various civic movements is planning a way in addition to the definite preparations made by the Mayor and his Police Commissioner to stem the criminal tide.

Most important of all the civic movements has been the intention of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to call representatives of